Bowar

PROPOSALS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO IN-CREASE THEIR EFFICIENCY.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S FOREBODINGS IN THE PARNELL CASE LAST YEAR-RESULTS AT BY-ELECTIONS - MR. GLADSTONE DINING OUT-ME. PROUDE ON HOME RULE - THE AMERICAN BASEBALL NINES.

BY CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Coppright: 1889: By The New-York Tribune. ondon, March 12.—National defence is still de which the Government put ferward as ost likely to divert attention from the Parnell ssion. Their Naval policy of last week on the whole well received at home and sed. No serious complaint comes from the tinent, though the seventy new ships are exested to put England far ahead of every other aval Power. It seems to be conceded that she uld have the primacy of the seas.

Mr. Stanhope's statement about the Army is far more modest. The War Office is hardly pting more than to make the existing force ficient, to protect the ports and coaling stations insure rapid mobilization in case of war, and improve the ordnance system. All notions permanently fortifying London are abandoned extravagant, visionary and unnecessary. The nent in the ordnance system includes more and better guns, which private firms, as well ent factories, will in the future supply. There are to be better barracks, also.

This moderate programme secured moderate approval from Lord Randolph Churchill, instead of pitiless criticism which he rained last week The notion that the Tories ht, in their distress, run again to Lord Ranoiph for help never, I suppose, had any founda-on. If it had, it has no longer. The Tory organ a tune on Monday with variations enough on Lord Randolph's name to prove it unacceptable in Tory councils. His letter of Saturday on the Navy has infuriated his former colleagues. His course is described by " The Statndard" as utterly unworthy of a public man not consumed by personal acrimony; unless he changes it, he will forfest whatever lingering confidence in his judgment and patriotism his more patient admirers may entertain. If you run down this column you find it bristling with such phrases as invincible ignorance, ridiculous ebuilitions, selfish prejutices, petty grievances, fretful and disappointed eliticians, and many more, all aimed at Lord He, I think, has never been under as as to the bitterness of feeling against m in high quarters, and he will take his own course, quite regardless of this small thunder.

ms, however, not unwilling that the pubnst the Parnell Commission. He sent Mr. with last summer a memorandum on the subject, several pages long. He foresaw clearly what has d. He urged then that the genu s of the letters was extremely doubtful, that the public would care little for the other matters, and that the Attorney-General, as counsel "The Times," would fatally compromise the rament should the case go against him. But to this, as to other wise counsels, Lord Salisbury

Barnsley is what is called a moral victory for the Unionists. Earl Compten's majority, instead of the expected 4,000, is but 2,451; less by 57 than in 1836, and less by 1,532 than in 1885. The te was very heavy, but the Home Ruler not quite reach the number polled by the sk in 1685, and the Unionist exceeds the cus record by nearly a thousand. "The toracle has been worked in vain," remarks en eminent Home Ruker, sadly.

This failure makes the Liberals anxious about nnington, the Metropolitan constituency which tes on Friday, where they have been confident of turning the Tory majority of 400 into a success in Kennington would more than compensate for Barnsley's want of enthusiasm.

Mr. Froude has written two letters in order to explain that he is not, as alleged last week, a convert to Home Rule. It appears, however, from the second that his position is very much what it was stated. He thinks that Home Rule will have to be tried to convince the English that it is impossible. English constituencies are secording to Mr. Froude, so ignorant of the Irish de that they may make Home Rule a necessity. one the less will it be, in his view, national suicide. His distrust of democracy is as deep

Mr. Gladstone is so much better that he wa able to dine last evening with Lord and Lady Rothschild in Piccadilly. Among the other guests were the Russian Ambassador; the new British er to Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Lady Pauncefote; Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mrs. Gladstone. The illness of Mr. Gladstone has been only a severe cold, which

Sir Julian Pauncefote will make his first ourney to Washington alone. The date of sailing ot yet fixed, but it will probably be at the nd of the present month. Lady Pauncefote and their family will not go out till autumn.

The two American baseball clubs, the Chicago and the All America, made their first appearance in England this afternoon at The Oval, Kennington. This is the headquarters of the rey Cricket Club. The London papers for me days have been doing their best to explain to the English this American game. They have succeeded in rousing some interest in the genpublic, who were present in large num-though far less than when two famous Wales had promised to come, and did come hearly after play had begun. The American loss thereupon left the heroupon left the game, gathered into a and gave the Prince three cheers, a per-nce which was itself cheered by the loyal company assembled. Mr. White, the American Charge d' Affairs, was with him. The Legation has interested itself for the two teams, and the invitation to the Prince was, I presume, sent and accepted through Mr. White. Presentations of the two teams to the Prince were duly made, when the men turned out. Their physique was greatly admired, and so was their play, so far as the English understood it. Good hits were applauded, good catches and quick returns still wars. more. Many of the niceties of the game remain as yet mysteries, but I gathered that good crick-ciers were astonished at its scientific character. The clubs play to-morrow at Lord's, where, if anywhere, a fashionable company may be expected G. W. S.

THE BOURSE CLOSES QUINTER.

March 12.—At the close of the Bourse to-da.

ENGLAND'S ARMY AND NAVY 10 shillings, and three months' options, 55 pounds, rell and Paul Favre. Each of them was bound over and private advices reported the market firm at those figures. On the strength of this encouraging news, the market opened generally higher than Monday's closing prices, but there was less inclination to trade, and not corded. Operators were unwilling to do any business, as it was generally supposed that the control of the syndicate had passed into the hands of bankers, and that the financial institutions who have made advances on the stocks in Europe will probably liquidate their loans. The only sale made at the Exchange here yesterday was 28,000 pounds of spot Lake cop-per at 16 cents, which was taken for consumption. Lake copper closed steady at an advance of about 1.4 cent for the day, with quotations for spot on the second call at 15.50 and 16.25 asked.

> STANLEY'S MARCH TO THE COAST. PRIVATE LETTERS RECEIVED AT BERLIN DE-

SCRIBE THE EXPLORER'S ADVANCE. Berlin, March 12 .- Private letters received here from Zanzibar say that Stanley, according to native reports, is marching rapidly toward the east coast of Africa.

TELLING FALSE STORIES TO "THE TIMES." A REPORTER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCES TO THE PARNELL COURT-THE LEAGUE'S FINANCES.

London, March 12 .- The Parnell Commission resumed its sitting to-day. An accountant testified that he had examined the books of the Hibernian Bank, but was unable to trace the persons to whom money on checks was paid or whence the checks came. Be-tween November, 1879, and September, 1882, the 276 pounds. The bank refused to allow witness to examine its ledgment slips. The League paid to the Ladies' League, 12,306 pounds and to the Relief Fund 2.025 pounds, and disbursed 10,000 pounds in the that he had examined the League's books. The total receipts in 1883 amounted to 11,000 po of which America sent 1,000 pounds, and Australia were 11,508 pounds; in 1885 18,000 pounds, and in The National League's total receipts

mounted to 100,613 pounds. Sir Henry James, counsel for "The Times," applied for an order for the examination of Mr. Parnell's private account with the National Bank. Mr. Par-

Mr. Coffee, a reporter from Cork, testified that he had made a statement to a policeman, who promised him that he should be paid beyond his greatest expectations. The witness declared that that statemen This evidence created a sensation in the court

Coffee further testified that he purposely made the tatement which he gave to the policeman sensal

statement which he gave to the policeman sensational because he knew it would take. He received 115 pounds from "The Times."

Presiding Justice Hannen repeatedly rebuked witness sharply for contempt and finally ordered that he be taken into custody.

The Commission then adjourned.
Attorney-General Webster said that owing to the illness of a witness he was unable to present necessary evidence with reference to the O'Kelly letters. He hoped that to morrow he would be able to produce this witness and conclude the case for "The Times."

Brussels, March 12.—In the trial of a will suit here to-day the English handwriting expert, Netherelift, o-day the English handwriting expert, Netherclift,

MR. CAMPBELL SUES "THE LONDON TIMES." London, March 12.-Henry Campbell, M. P., rivate secretary of Mr. Parnell, has brought suit for ibel against "The London Times." een 'et for a hearing, and the trial will probably take plac, in May. The suit is founded partly on the ning speech made by Attorney-General Webster in the case of O'Donnell against Walter, and partly on a leading editorial published by "The Times" on July 7 last. This suit is the first of a series of suits to be brought against "The Times."

PLAYING BASEBALL IN LONDON; THE AMERICAN PLAYERS ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED - WELCOMED BY THE

PRINCE OF WALES.

London, March 12 .- The Chicago and All America The grounds were crowded with spectators, and the them upon their excellent playing. The games re-sulted in a victory for the Chicago team, the score

standing: Chicago, 7; All America, 4.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has made arrangements for the members of the Chicago and All America Baseball Clubs to visit the House in a body. Invitations to the clubs will be tendered immediately. The Century Club, on the nomination of Mr. White, Secretary of the American Legation, has elected the players honorary members during their stay in Lon-

SAMOAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT. DISCUSSING THE NOVELLET STEVENSON'S AC-

COUNT-PREPARING THE CHARLESTON. London, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-night, the Government was questioned with reference to the statements made by the novelist, Robert L. Stevenson, writing from Hawati, regarding the objectionable conduct of the German Consul, Knappe, in Samoa. Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply, admitted that Mr. Stevenson's statements were correct, but he pointed out that Germany had since preselled the offending Consul. The Jermany had since recalled the offending Consul. The Under Secretary promised that papers covering the subject would be laid before Parliament.

subject would be laid before Parliament.

Berlin, March 12.—Count von Berrhem, Under Secretary of State, will represent Germany at the coming conference here concerning Samoa.

Washington, March 12.—A telegram was sent to-day to San Francisco, from the Navy Department, asking at what date the cruiser Charleston will be ready for trial. The present information is that she will be ready April 1.

A GLADSTONIAN TO SUCCEED A LIBERAL. London, March 12.—The election held in the Barnsiey Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the retirement of Mr. Courtney Stanhope Kenny, Liberal, resulting in the return of Lord Compton Gladstonian, who received 6,232 votes against 3,781 cast for his opponent, Mr. Bruce Wentworth, Conservative. At the last election Mr. Kenny received 5,425 votes and Mr. Wentworth 2,917.

LORD TENNYSON'S RECOVERY SLOW! London, March 12 .- Lord Tennyson, although out

DUC D'AUMALE CALLS ON PRESIDENT CARNOT. Paris, March 12.—The Duc d'Aumale had an inter-view to-day with President Carnot. He warmly thanked the President for rescinding the decree of exile against him.

DISCUSSING THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM. Trenton, N. J., March 12.—The Governor to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Abra-ham C. Smith, of Hunterdon County, as Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. The nom-

Judge of the Court of Errors
ination was referred.

In the Assembly the Australian Election bill was
read through. Various smendments were adopted.

Mr. Feeney offered an amendment making the law
operative only after January 1 next. This was lost.

An amendment to compel candidates to hear the expense of printing tickets was adopted, and the bill
was ordered to a third reading.

In the Senate Mr. Baker introduced a bill somewhat similar to the Australian Election bill.

Great Barrington, Mass., March 12—On January 14 Paul Pendrises and Joseph Audibert, who had been employed in the Wanbeck Mills, at Housatonic, dur-ing a strike, were terribly beaten by a party of twelve ing a strike, were terribly beaten by a party of twelve or more masked men, while on their way home from work. They had been warned to discontinue work. They lived only a mile from the scene of the assault, but it took them two hours to crawthout it took them two hours to crawthout. An Associated Press reporter took the matter in hand, and in a few days in a critical condition. An Associated Press reporter took the matter in hand, and in a few days in received a "White Cap" letter, warning him from Housatonie and from interfering with the White Cap meeting. This letter was placed in the bands of a delective who, assisted by local officers, has been at work on the case. The following men were asysted to-day as the assaulting party: William Tiarke, Alexander Jouedan, William McCormick, Joseph Vincent, Mortis Coleman, John Regan, Joseph Vincent, Mortis Coleman, John Regan, Joseph Smith, Joseph Ponks, Auguste Strate, William Adens, Hichard Far-

FURNITURE AND MACHINERY BURNED.

DETRUCTION OF A FACTORY IN WILLIAMS BURG-AN ENGINEER'S ESCAPE.

extensive furniture manufacturing establish ment of C. H. Medicus & Co., at Ross-st. and Kent night, causing an estimated loss of \$50,000. The fire broke out at 5:15 o'clock, while 125 employee were still at work in the building. Shipping Clerk Leonard Nietrecht first noticed a big volume of smoke ssuing from the regions below the first floors and informed Mr. Medicus and the workmen. When the men attempted to leave the building by the stairways the thick smoke and flame, which burst forth suddenly drove them back, and they were compelled to save their lives by leaping to a small building at the rea of the factory, a distance of about fifteen feet.

The fire was a peculiar one. From the outbr it burned flercely, and although three alarms were sent out it took the fire department three hours to subdue it. The entire interior of the building, a four-story one, 86x100 feet, was consumed, and the contents, handsome parlor furniture and machinery for making it, destroyed, but not a brick of the four walls was disturbed.

The engineer of the establishment, who is known to his employer as "Charley," had a narrow escape from death. His presence of mind saved him. When he discovered the fire he was in the engine-room in the cellar and completely hemmed in by fiames and smoke. He saturated his overcoat with water and folding it closely about his head he crawled on

says that his stock was worth \$50,000, but that this is the busiest time of the year in his trade, and the stoppage of the manufactory will cause the loss of many thousands of dollars more. The stock and buildings are insured.

LAWLESSNESS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PEOPLE BOUND, GAGGED AND TORTURED BY A BAND OF MASKED BOBBERS.

Pittsburg, March 12 (Special).-Mounted farmers are in pursuit of a gang of masked robbers who have district of Fayette County in this State. The rel McClellandtown last night and completely cowed the Guards were stationed outside, while others broke in the door and dragged Anderson from his bed, at the same time threatening any other member of the house hold with instant death if an alarm was given. Ande son protested that he had no money, whereupon he was bound, gagged, and red hot pokers were applied to his bare feet, a cocked revolver was also held at his head, and after writhing and groaning under the torture for a few minutes, his tormenters were told where they could find \$30. The house of Mr. Lilly was next visited and his sufferings were more rible than those of the first victim. Lilly told was then entered and he escaped torture by assisting the robors in a fruitless search for money. A widow, Mrs. Keller, was the next one visited. She produced a check for her pension money, but the robbers had no use for the paper and left her, but not before she had succeeded in identifying one of the gang, whose mask had become disarranged. After stealing a horse, the gang departed. Fully 500 armed men are in the saddle looking for the desperadoes.

OBJECTING TO IRISH RESOLUTIONS.

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN THE ILLINOIS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Springfield, Ill., March 12 .- A lively discussion was precipitated in the House last evening. Representa-tive Jones introduced three "whereases" and eight "relves" denouncing the Tory policy of Ireland and declaring sympathy with Gladstone, Parnell and the

"I would like to inquire," said Mr. Sparks, whether we are here for the purpose of legislating for the State of Illinois or for England (laughter), or for the Irish people in Ireland." "It strikes me," said Mr. Martin, "that the effect

of the wording of that resolution is simply a declaration of war against England. (Laughter.) I think, from listening to the reading, that it says that the British Parliament passed a law aided by bribery." "Yes, that is what it says," retorted Mr. Jones.

"And it's the truth, too," shouted Mr. Carmody. "Well, that is a pretty serious charge to make gainst our neighbors," insisted Mr. Martin. "I move the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations."

"I don't," shouted Mr. O'Toole. "I move to lay the motion on the table." Mr. Martin attempted to withdraw his motion, but Mr. Miller objected. When, later, he failed to insist

upon his objection, Mr. Kretzinger renewed the motion to refer. Mr. Jones finally accepted the motion to refer, and by unanimous consent it was so disposed of.

WAR ON THE DRESSED-BEEF TRUST.

St. Louis, March 12 (Special).-The committees appointed by the Legislatures of the Western States to confer and agree upon some measure to break up the alleged Dressed-Beef Trust existing in Chicago and Kansas City began work to-day. The convention was called to order at nown by Governor Francis, of Missouri, who delivered a brief address of welcome. The roll call showed the following State Legislatures repesented by committees: Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Texas. Senator Gillette, of Kansas, was made chairman, and Thomas a speech attacking the Chicago dressed-beef companies. He outlined the object of the convention, which was, he said, to break up the centralization of the beef industry in Chicago and Kansas City. He hoped a neasure that would distribute the cattle markets of the

West where they properly belonged. During the two hours' recess it was developed that of the eighty men in the convention, seventy-nine had what each considered the proper measure to put a quietus on chicago. A long debate occurred. A resolution to refer the whole matter to Congress, requesting necessary legislation, was defeated.

CHICAGO PACKERS NOT ALARMED.

Chicago, March 12 (Special).—A representative of Armour & Co., talking to-day of the St. Louis dressedbeef convention, said that the packing interests of Chicago were worrying very little over the meeting. "In the first place," he went on, "it speaks of a beef combine which it is going to fight. There is no beef combine. The clause in the bill to be talked of in St. Louis, making it compulsory to inspect beef on the hoof in the State where it is sold, has already been adopted in Colorado, Indiana and New-Mexico, al-though it has not yet gone into effect. The plea on which this clause is based is the claim that the Legislature should provide safeguards for the public health on the hoof in the State where the sold is necessary. The claim is a subterfuge by which the promoters, who are butchers on a compara-tively small scale, hope to exclude the low-priced beef dressed by large packers, and be enabled so to raise the price as to enable them to do business. Every meeting of the kind now being held in St. Louis is duly reported to Bismarck and Carnot, who want no better evidence to give Germany and France to prove that American beef should be as rigidly excluded as pork.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION: Providence, March 12 (Special).-In the Demo was nominated without a change, as follows:

For Governor-John W. Davis, of Pawnicket. Lieutenant-Governor-Howard Smith, of Newport. Secretary of Statu-E. D. McGuinness, of Provi-nce.

The platform approved ex-President Cleveland's policy, called for the resubmission of the Prohibitory amendment, the adoption of the Ballot Reform law, the right to hold constitutional conventions and denounced the proposed increase of the tax upon the deposits in the savings banks.

Boston, March 12 (Special).—The chief incident in the Legislature was the debate over the Municipal Woman Suffrage bill, which was rejected by 78 to 127. This is the twenty-first defeat which the cause has suffered in Massachusetts.

CAPT. F. W. DAWSON KILLED SHOT DOWN BY A DISKEPUTABLE PHYSI-

CHARLESTON STARTLED BY THE MURDER OF THE EDITOR OF "THE NEWS AND COURSEB" THE MURDERER SURRENDERS HIM-SELF TO THE POLICE-DETAILS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Charleston, S. C., March 12 .- This city to-night is in a terrible state of excitement over the ssassination of Captain F. W. Dawson, the Editor of "The Charleston News and Courier." The murderer is T. B. McDow, a young physician, who is married and has several children. The evidence in the case is meagre, but it has been learned that Captain Dawson was murdered be cause of an attempt on his part to save the honor of a servant girl in his employ. The murder was committed about 3:45 p. m., and was not discovered for three hours afterward, when the murderer surrendered himself. The body of the murdered man had in the meantime lain in the biffice of the murderer, not 100 yards from

Captain Dawson left the "News and Courier" office about 3:30 p. m., and was never seen alive again. It appears that he had suspected that the servant who had charge of his children was not behaving herself properly. Last week he asked the Chief of Police to detail a detective to follow the girl, stating that if she was honorably courted he would have nothing to say, but that be did not desire his children intrusted to a girl who was not strictly honest. The detective accordingly shadowed the girl. On Monday morning he waw her get on a Rutledge ave street-car, where she was soon after joined by Dr. McDow. The detective followed the pair for several hours and submitted a report in writing to the Chief of Police, who communicated its details to Captain Dawson this morning. As stated above Captain Dawson left his office at 3:30 p. m., and was found murdered about 6:30 in the office of Dr. McDow. His face was badly besten, and a pistol bullet was found lodged in his heart. It is supposed that he went to Dr. McDow's office to remonstrate with him-a married man and the father of several children-and that McDow shot him after the two had come from words to blows.

After the murder, McDow disappeared until about 6:30 p. m., when he appeared at the police station and surrendered himself. McDow is said to be the only physician in the

city who is not a member of the State Medical Society, and has an unsavory reputation. married some years ago the daughter of C. D. Ahrens, a rich, retired grocer, and it is known that the police have been asked to shadow him

All the evidence adduced thus far shows that the murder was one of the most diabolical in the annals of crime. Captain Dawson was shot while sitting down. The shot was a fatal one. After murdering his victim, it is said, Dr. McDow left him lying on the floor, locked his office door and went out to a corner grocery. There is evidence that he tried to bury the body of his victim, but that in the meantime suspicion of foul play had been aroused, and, finally, three hours after he had killed his victim, he surrendered himself to the police authorities. The murderer has the reputation of being a rake, and it is said that he is known in almost every disorderly house in the city. To-night the city is wrapped in mourning, and the murder is the subject of dison ten on every quarter of the town. The body of the murdered man has been taken to his home, and the coroner, after empanelling a jury,

has adjourned the inquest until to-morrow. The murderer was hurried to the jail as soon as he had surrendered himself, and for the present is safe from lynching, as the jail is well-nigh impregnable. The entire community is incensed, The City Council had just met to-night when the news of the murder was made public; the Counci

at once adjourned.

but he passed the greater part of his life in the Southern States. Early in the war Commodore Robert It. Pegram, of the Confederate Navy, was in English waters in command of the Nashville. To him came an intelligent and well-mannered young Englishman with the request that he be given passage to the Southern States, as he wished to join the Confederate Army. Commodore Pegram refused, saying that he could not think of taking a minor among strangers to run the risks of war. He would not consent, even if the boy obtained the consent of his guardian. W. L. Yancer was then in London, and young Dawson, for he was the youth who wanted to cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, sought him out and so worked upon his feelings sought him out and so worked upon his feelings that he wrote an earnest request to the Commodore to give the boy passage. The Commodore still refused. About this time the Queen ordered the Nashville and Tuscarora to leave English waters. Commodore Pegram did not obey the order, but went to London to arrange for his stay. While he was away some hands were shipped on the Nashville, and among them the Commodore afterward found young Tuswan, Later termstances led him to appoint Daw. Dawson. Later circumstances led him to appoint Daw-son as captain's clerk, and this appointment was con-Cook, of Nebraska, secretary. Senator Gillette delivered firmed by the Confederate Secretary of the Navy when the Nashville reported on her return. Soon after his geturn, Pegram was placed in command of the James River Squadson, and he took with him Dawson, to dustry in Chicago and Kansas City. He hoped a whom he had become greatly attached. The James measure would be adopted that could be submitted to River fleet was for a long time inactive, to Dawson's and passed simultaneously by all Legislatures-a regret, for he had come to fight. One night a splash was heard alongside his ship, and soon a man was seen swimming toward the Federals. There was a general discharge of guns at him, but it was not known whether he was hit. At the roll call in the morning young Dawson was missing. A few days afterward it was learned that he had swam far enough toward the Federals to escape the Commodore's sentinels and had then reached Captain W. T. Pegram's battery. This battery was in a few days in the thickest of a fight, and it is Captain Pegram's testi-mony that he had never witnessed such cool bravery in his life as wee displayed by young Dawson. He was wounded and the Commodore had him taken to Richmond. While he was there an order was issued Richmond. While he was there an order was issued for the examination of men for the ordnance department. The Commodore furnished Dawson with books, and two or three times a week he went to Richmond and examined his young friend. He progressed rapidly, and he stood first in the official examination. Though not entirely recovered from his wound, he reported at once for duty, and before the war closed, he had advanced to the first position in his branch of the service.

had advanced to the first position in his branch of the service.

After the war Captain Dawson joined the ranks of the Southern Journalists, and it is as an editor that he is best known in the North. For many years he had been Editor of "The Charleston News and Courier," and in that position he supported all the Democratic measures for obtaining control of the Government of South Carolina. No native of the State was more ardent or more active in the work of giving control of the State to the Democratic minority, and his journal, the most powerful in the State, put courage into many Democrats who could not at first see their way to approving the high-handed outraces which at last gave their party supreme control. Outside of politics, Captain Dawson was active in promoting the material welfare of the State, and when Charleston and other South Carolina cities were risited by ruinous earthquakes, he took a prominent part in raising relief funds in the North.

WEECE ON THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC. El Paso, Tex., March 12.—A west-bound Texas and Pacific passenger train was wrecked six miles east of El Paso last evening by running into an open of El Paso last evening by running into an open awitch. The engine was huried down a ton-foot embankmont, and the express, baggage and mail cars were thrown from their trucks, turned over and badly smashed. Two passenger scoaches jumped the track and were turned over on their sides. The engineer and fireman were hast by jumping. With the ex-ception of a few appains no one cale was hurt.

Philadelphia, March 12 (Special).—An enthusiastic meeting of the sympathters and friends of Parnell and his followers was held at the Academy of Music to-night. Governor Reaver presided, and his address was vociferously applicated, as were those made by pany on Friday.

SALE OF AN EXPRESS COMPANT.

Express, operating over the lines of the Pittaburg and Express, operating over the lines of the Pittaburg and Wastern Railway and leased lines, has been sold. It will be transferred to the Wells-Farge Express Company on Friday.

the other speakers, Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsh'; Lewis C. Cassidy, Colonel A. K. McChure, Charles Emory Smith and the Rev. Madison C. Peters.

THE COURT SHUTS OUT GEN. GOFF.

A DECISION ADVERSE TO THE REPUBLICAN-WILSON STILL HOLDS THE GOV-

ERNOR'S OFFICE. Charleston, W. Va., March 12 (Special: - The opinion handed down by the Supreme Court this more It was prepared by Judge Snyder and is the object of much adverse cuttleism among Republicana.

closing paragraph reads as follows:

The declaration of the result of the election for Governor, under the provisions of our Consiliution, is essential to the right to exercise the duties of that office and as the Constitution has conferred the power to make this declaration upon the legislative department that power is exclusive and beyond the control or interference of the courts in any manner. To dispense with this declaration would be to untilify an express requirement of the Constitution. This we are not at liberty to do. This declaration is the only record provided by the Constitution to show who is entitled to the office of Governor. It is the only commission provided for him and is the only commission provided for him and is the only constitutional reference of his title to the office. For the reasons hereinbefore given, I am of the opinion that the peremptory writ of mandamus should be denied and the petition dismissed.

This disposes of General Goff's aspirations to the closing paragraph reads as follows:

This disposes of General Goff's aspirations to the R. S. Carr is still disposed to contest with Govern a petition for a peremptory writ of mandamus agains a petition for a peremptory writ of mandamus agains the Governor, who is now buslly engaged in preparing his answer, and the case will come up for argumen to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Captain Carr's attorney expresses the greatest confidence that the decigion will be in favor of his client, and if such be the case it is understood that no extra session of the Legislatur will be called. Carr will hold the office for two years, and the Geff-Fleming contest will be decided by a Legislature which may be of a different politica complexion than the one that recently adjourned.

NO CHANGE IN THE WEAVERS STRIKE.

STRIKERS AND MANUPACTURERS BOTH CONF. DENT OF SUCCESS.

Fall River, Mass., March 12 (Special).—The second lay of the great strike of the Fall River weavers leaves the situation practically unchanged igns of overtures appear on either side, and to-night the impression is gradually gaining ground amo many mill men, strikers and citizens generally that it will last for a fortnight, at least, if the weavers continue to hold together. From the first the weavers have manifested unexpected strength. are more than 6,000 weavers on strike for 10 per cenircrease. Not a mill in the city has its full comple ment of looms going except the Quequechan. In ten there are a few looms run by relatives of the superintendents and by loom-fixers, and not mo there were not more than 800 looms in the city is operation this afternoon. Three corporations have discharged their loom-fixers because they refused t ecome "knobsticks." The Sagamore officials have visited weavers living in mill tenements and aske em to return to work, but the request was declined. The Weavers' Union has been nearly able to shut down the entire weaving departments. This is owing in a great measure to sympathy and the horror of being called a "knobstich." This is seen in the cases of women who earn from \$8.50 to \$0.50 a week and seem to have no inducement whatever to join a strike. One woman said:

"I don't know that I am suffering for more pay, but I shall not work until the strike is over. I've never been a knobstick and I could never be one

third is announced for Thursday. At the meeting this forenoon the weavers were hopeful of ultimate success. They were urged to stick close to the union, be careful of creating any disturbance and let the saloons alone. It is said that some of the mill will pay off at once in hopes that the money will be will pay off at once in hopes that the money will be spent immediately and result in a majority returning to work after the celebration on St. Patricks Day. The manufacturers don't scent to ease how long the looms remain idle, and continue to assert that they will make no concessions whatever to the strikers. Cloth, cotton and stocks are at a standstill. Utter stagnation has succeeded the unusual activity of the last three mappins.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE AGAINST PROHIBITION.

THE FRIENDS OF NO-LICENSE SUFFER A SEVERE REVERSE IN THE GRANITE STATE.

six cities of New-Hampshire to-day, the seven amend-ments to the State Constitution proposed by the Jan-uary convention were voted upon. Everything was favorable for a large vote, but the returns indicate that little more than one-half the vote of November was cast. The interest control principally in the prohibition amendment. An active campaign had been waged through various temperance organizations Many public meetings were held, and a majority, of the pastors preached in favor of it. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union made a personal canvass in many places, and was represented at the polling-places by committees who distributed "Yes" ballots. The work of the opposition was largely done secretly, only one public address being delivered in the entire State. But the efficiency of it has been demonstrated. To adopt the amendments required two-thirds of the votes east. The indications to night are that the prohibition amendment not only has not secured the necessary two-thirds, but has failed even of a majority. Of six cities, Nashua alone gave a majority-171 votes-for prohibition. Concord voted "No" by 48 majority; Keene, by 203; Dover by 348; Portsmouth by about 600, and Manchester by about 2,000. A large share of country towns heard from give "No" majorities, contrary to general expectations. Forty large towns and cities, not including Manchester, give 2,083 "No" majority. The remaining six amendments are probably all adopted. They are as follows: Changing the meeting of the Legislature from June to January; fixing the compensation of members of the Legislature at #2,000 for the session; providing for filling vacancies in the Senate caused by death, resignation or removal from the State by a new election; providing that the Speaker of the House shall become Acting Governor nease of death or absence from the State of the Governor and president of the Senate; making the IIIII of Rights non-sectarian; giving to towns having less than 600 inhabitants proportionate regresentation in the Legislature.

PROHIBITION IN RHODE ISLAND.

CHARGES AGAINST THE STATE POLICE. Providence, March 12 (Special) .- In the Senate to-

came up from the House and was made the special order for to-morrow. The Senate will concur by a vote of 21 to 15, it is thought.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges

against the members of the State police of dereliction of duty, met to-day and considered the written com-plaints that had been lodged with them. The committee will give the police a chance to defend them-selves, after which it will hold public meetings and hear such as may choose to come before it. interesting feature of this inquiry is that the Rhode Island Temperance Union to-day sent to the committee Island Temperance Union to-day sent to the committee a formal complaint against the Chief of Police of this city, charging him with—"laches." It is set forth in the complaint that Chief Child has said that the Prohibitory Amendment can be enforced and that he has also said that there are 500 or more placer now open where intoxicating liquors are sold. The Union saks that he, as a member of the State police, be impeached for failing to do his duty.

body can tell how they will secure pay. The Board organized under the bill passed by the Legislature met this morning and organized a police force. This force was selected last night, and included a number of the officers of the old force. A part of the men reported and were sworn in and assigned to duty. All the men sworn in are Democrats, the Republicans of the old force declining to accept appointments under the new Board. The patrolmen of the new Board were instructed to avoid a clash with the old force, and were told to take their prisoners before a Peace Justice in case the custodians of the station-hours declined to receive them. Further proceedings to reach a decision are proposed in the courts.

DOUBLE POLICE FORCE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

JAMES M. BROWN THE NEW PRESIDENT OF

THE CHANGE MADE ON MONDAY BY THE BOARS OF MANAGERS-MR. BERGH OFFERED THE ALTERNATIVE OF SUBMISSION OR

Henry Bergh has been forced to resign the presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was founded by his uncle twenty-three years ago. His successor in the office is James M. Brown, of Brown Broth-& Co., bankers. The change was made on Monday at an executive session of the Board of Managers, thirteen members being present—Elbridge T. Gerry, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, W. C. Scher horn, Aifred Wagstaff, N. M. Beckwith, Charles Lanier, James M. Brown, Parke Godwin, George G. Haven, Horace Russell, Edward A. Hammo Mr. Bergh's resignation was accepted manimously, Mr. Brown was elected without a dissenting vote and the lucky or unlucky thirteen, after passing a few resolutions and adopting a new by-faw, shook hands and went their several ways, agreein, one with another to keep perfectly quiet about

The new by-law was the lever with which Mr. Bergh was ousted, and the fulcrum under this lever was Superintendent Charles H. Hankin-son. Physically, Mr. Bergh is a small man, a cabinet-size photograph of his uncle, as it were, and, moreover, he is young, having, as a member of the Board of Managers remarked, much to learn. But the same by-laws which made the founder of the society an autocrat made his nephew a dictator, and the latter used his power to believe that he abused it. This Board is com posed of twenty-three men in the prime of life-the ten vice-presidents of the society and the thirteen members of the executive committee and it has been galling to them to be dominated

by so young a man as Henry Bergh. Trouble was brewing for several months. The youthful president, weak in himself, but strong inder the constitution and by-laws, seldom did the members of the Board the honor to consult them in regard to the management of affairs, and this seeming neglect, which began by breedng dissatisfaction and discontent, ended by giving offence. "This young man is too domineering, agreed the Board. "He must be taken down a

offence. "This young man is too domineering," agreed the Board. "He must be taken down a peg or two; his power must be lessened. We shall change the by-laws so that they will give us some control. We should like to be consulted. We are willing to be ruled by the founder of the S. P. C. A., but as for being run over by the nephew, that is a different matter."

While this discontent was being well digested, President Bergh, oblivious of the impending hurricane, discharged Superintendent Hankinson, as he thought, for cause. The Board of Manageri was not consulted; it was informed, however, in the course of ordinary business that Hankinson had gone. This action was taken about three weeks ago, and it settled affairs as quickly as an egg settles coffee. Such pressure was put on Mr. Bergh that he reinsteted Hankinson, and the superintendent is again in his accustomed place. The Board then hastened to change the by-laws, depriving not only Mr. Bergh, but all future presidents, of arbitrary power. With the young president this meant either submission or resignation. He chose to resign.

Among the causes that led to dissatisfaction among the members of the society are the campaign against August Behmont, ir., and a few wealthy associates for pursuing the so-called sport of rabbit-baiting on the grounds of the Hempstead Coursing Club, and the attempted prosecution of E. D. Morgan for docking the tails of his horse. But there are many other counts in the indicoment against Mr. Bergh, whose only orime, however, seems to be that he was invested with too much authority. He has been a zealous worker in the interest of the S. P. C. A.

"I am a life member of the society," he said yesterday, "and shall continue to do all thas I can for its welfare. But I shall no longer act in any executive capacity. Of the causes that led to my resignation I positively refuse to speak, for any words from me would only precipitate a long controversy, which would result in linjury to the society. This much, however, I will say: On the questions

will say: On the questions at issue between the Board of Managers and me, I have the support of more than three-fourths of the members of the society."

"The support that Mr. Bergh talks of, comes from the women: the men are nearly all against him," said a member of the Executive Committee, when the ex-president's words were repeated to him.

when the ex-president's words were repeated to him.

James M. Brown is the largest man in the society and is well advanced in years and experience. Replying to a reporter's inquiry, he said:

"I have no policy; I shall try to do what the society expects of me while president. I don't know what we are going to do about docking horses' tails, and rabbit-coursing. About Mr. Bergh's resignation I can say nothing. All I know is that I've taken his place for a little while."

Said a leading member of the society: "Mr.

while."
Said a leading member of the society: "Mr. Bergh, as the public must know, succeeded his uncle in the presidency of the S. P. C. A., and we were glad to have him in the office, for it permitted us to keep the honored name of Henry Bergh at the masthead. The action of the Board of Managers is in no sense a reflection on Mr. Bergh. For him personally, all of us have the sincerest regard."

AN EXPLOSION IN A PAINT SHOP.

TWO MEN BLOWN OUT OF THE PLACE-ONE WILL

Samuel Lavine and Philip Olstein, under the firm name of Lavine & Olstein, carry on the business of painters' supplies in the basement of No. 75 Ludlow-st. Lavine also lived with his wife and child in three rooms back of the store. Last evening about halfpast 6 o'clock he was mixing some white paint in the rear of the store and Olstein was arranging some brushes in the front window. Lavine held a can con-taining about half a gallon of turpentine in his hands and was pouring the liquid into the paint pot, when the fumes from the can were ignited by a gas jet and an ex-plosion followed. Lavine, in his excitement, dropped the can near a barrel that was partly filled with ben-zine, and this also exploded with terrific force. Olstein was blown through the window into the street and Lavine was blown into one of the rear rooms. Lavine's clothing was ablaze, and his wife tried to tear off his coat and was severely burned on the hands and arms. Olstein was not burned much, but was

On the floor above the paint shop, Nathan S. Levy at a desk roading Blackstone when the explosion of curred. He was lifted from the chair and landed upon his head and shoulder about ten feet away. He was not seriously injured. The two stories above the lawyer's office were occupied by Max Jaroffsky and Rudolph Simon and their families. Mrs. Jaroffsky was knocked down and became greatly excited. She appeared at a window with a child in her arms and was dissuaded from jumping into the street by the shouts from the people below. Lavine and Olstein were taken to Believue Hospital in an ambulance. Lavine was badly burned and will probably die. The fire was quickly put out by the firemen, and it was confined to the paint shop. The stock in the store was valued at \$2,000, and was totally destroyed. The only damage to the upper part of the building was by the breaking of the glass in the windows, and the loss will not exceed \$300.

DEMAND OF INDIANA COAL OPERATORS.

DEMAND OF INDIANA COAL OPERATORS.

Brazil, Ind., March 12 (Special).—At the adjourned meeting of the Minors' National Union, jointly with the operators, at Columbus, Ohio, to-zorrow, the Indiana operators will habe on a 12 per cent reduction from the present yearly mining scale which expires May 1. The scale was fixed in 1887, and a discrimination existed in favor of Ohio and Pennsylvania because of their natural gas. Since then Indiana has become a gas State. Furthermore, Ohio and Pennsylvania operator, driven from their home market by gas and sided by lake transportation, have succeeded to capturing from